

Supplies to Lebanon turned back

JICOSIA (R) — A ship carrying 750 tonnes of relief supplies for southern Lebanon has been turned back because the Israelis say there are mines off the coast, a spokesman for the International Committee of the Red Cross said Saturday. The Anton had been leased to sail from Cyprus to Sidon by the committee's Geneva head office Friday night after a week of negotiations with Israel, which controls the area following its invasion of the territory. Red Cross officials said the ship was being used as a trial to open a sea-route to take aid to victims of the Israeli invasion. If the attempt succeeded the Red Cross hoped to mount a bigger sea-borne operation. The officials did not know when the ship would be allowed into Sidon.

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S. queries Israel use of cluster bombs in Lebanon

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — U.S. Department deputy press secretary Alan Romberg has asked Israel to supply information on whether it has used cluster bombs in Lebanon. In response to news agency questions, Mr. Romberg said, "We are making inquiries whether Israel has violated standing agreements. About 100 cluster bombs, grenades and projectiles which release clouds of steel shards when exploded, were supplied by the United States to Israel in the early 70s for defensive purposes."

U.S. queries Israel use of cluster bombs in Lebanon

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said Saturday that the United States has asked Israel to supply information on whether it has used cluster bombs in Lebanon. In response to news agency questions, Mr. Haig said, "We are making inquiries whether Israel has violated standing agreements. About 100 cluster bombs, grenades and projectiles which release clouds of steel shards when exploded, were supplied by the United States to Israel in the early 70s for defensive purposes."

S. to give extra \$100 million to Lebanon

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan said Saturday the United States would provide an extra \$100 million in humanitarian relief to victims of Israeli invasion of Lebanon. He said the amount was in addition to the \$5 million made available last week after Israel invaded Lebanon. A House of Representatives subcommittee recommended approval of an administration request to provide \$1 million for Lebanon relief efforts.

Security Council debate Lebanon

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Security Council members scheduled discussions Saturday on the situation in Lebanon and were expected to hold a public session, a U.N. spokesman said. The council was summoned at the request of France, which holds the presidency this month. An informed source said it would deal with humanitarian aspects of the situation in Lebanon.

Soviets beat New Zealanders 3-0

VLADIVOSTOK (R) — The Soviet Union shrugged off the disappointment of losing narrowly to New Zealand in their opening game with convincing 3-0 victory over New Zealand in the World Cup Group match here Saturday. With a goal in the 23rd, 47th and 68th minutes mean the Soviet Union now need only a draw in their final match here on Tuesday to qualify for the second phase with Brazil.

Belgium downs El Salvador 1-0

BARCELONA, Spain (R) — Belgium scored to a 1-0 win over El Salvador here Saturday failing to produce the form which sank the team in the opening match of the World Cup finals. Belgium won the match at the top of Group Three. But they were xious grab a clutch of goals to out their chances of finishing first in the group, and were frustrated by a methodical El Salvador which showed no ill-effects from a 10-1 rout by Hungary early in the tournament. El Salvador played players into the middle of the pitch and rarely ventured into the Belgian half.



His Majesty King Hussein shakes hands with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on the latter's departure from Amman Saturday after an official three-day visit (Petra photo)

Ceausescu ends visit to Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and his delegation left here Saturday morning after a three-day official visit during which he held talks with His Majesty King Hussein and senior officials on Arab and international developments and strengthening bilateral relations. The two sides signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation.

President Ceausescu was seen off at the airport by His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Behjat Al Talhouji, Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, Court Minister Amer Khammash, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Jordanian Armed Forces

Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sbarif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Qatari Ambassador to Jordan and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps Sheikh Hamad Ibn Mohammad Ibn Jaber Al Thani, Jordan's ambassador to Romania, Romanian's ambassador to Jordan, Romanian embassy staff members, military and civilian officials and the members of the Romanian community in Jordan.

President Ceausescu was accorded an official end-of-visit with a 21-gun salute while the band played the Romanian and the Jordanian anthems. King Hussein and President Ceausescu then reviewed 9 guard of honour.

While leaving Jordanian airspace, President Ceausescu sent King Hussein the following

cable: "Ending our visit to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, I would like to thank you for the warm welcome and the kind hospitality we received in your country."

"The results of the visit have been very satisfactory, and I am sure that our meeting, discussions and the agreement we signed will strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our countries in the service of our people and in the service of world peace, understanding and cooperation."

"It pleases me to greet and wish you good health and happiness, and the friendly Jordanian people progress and prosperity."

Amman-Bucharest joint communique calls for total Israeli withdrawal

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and Romania Saturday emphasised that a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East should be based on a total Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories occupied since 1967 including Jerusalem, and the recognition of legitimate Palestinian rights including their right to establish an independent state in their homeland.

A communique issued at the end of a state visit to Jordan by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu said that all countries in the Middle East should be able to live in peace, freedom and independence, and that an international conference should be held to reach a peaceful settlement to the Middle East conflict.

All parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) should take part in such a conference under the auspices of the United Nations, the communique said.

The communique, issued simultaneously in Bucharest and Amman, condemned Israel's aggression on Lebanon and called for an immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from that country.

The two sides voiced their strong and firm stand in the face of Israel's aggressive policies against Arab countries, its illegal annexation of the Golan Heights and Arab Jerusalem and its constant attempts to change the cultural, economic and historical status of occupied Arab territories.

Both sides said that the Israeli plan to build a canal linking the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea constitutes a flagrant violation of international principles because it will severely harm the interests of Jordan and the Palestinian peoples.

According to the communique, King Hussein and President Ceausescu agreed to expand economic cooperation between Jordan and Romania particularly in energy, industry, mining, transport, agriculture and trade. Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the current level of cooperation between the two countries and noted in particular cooperation in expanding the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company, and the extension of power lines.

The two leaders exchanged views on international issues including security and cooperation in Europe and disarmament, and stressed the need for settling disputes by peaceful means. They also emphasised the need for the international conference on security and cooperation in Europe to continue with the hope of achieving positive results.

President Ceausescu expressed his appreciation for the hospitality accorded to him and his delegation during the visit and extended an invitation to King Hussein to visit Romania. King Hussein accepted the invitation.

The date of the visit has to be fixed later.

Amman governor issues regulations for Ramadan

AMMAN (Petra) — Amman governor Saturday issued instructions to restaurants, bars and public places, to be observed during the holy month of Ramadan expected to start next week.

According to these instructions all bars and restaurants will remain closed during day hours and restaurants will be allowed to open only two hours before the time of iftar (breakfast) in the evening. Five-star or four-star restaurants, hotels and bars will be allowed to offer services to foreign tourists indoors, the instructions said.

Restaurants will continue to sell food for home delivery, all street vendors of food and those selling soft drinks and sandwiches will be

closed during day hours until six in the evening, and smoking will not be allowed in the streets and in transport vehicles.

Under the instructions, hotels will offer food to tourists staying with them and all restaurants will be allowed to offer travellers and tourists normal meals.

Amman governor has authorised police stations around the capital to implement these instructions and to impose heavy penalties on violators. He also sent letters to all government departments asking them to close their canteens during the month of Ramadan.

During Ramadan, all government departments will be open from nine in the morning until 1:30 p.m.

Peking, denouncing U.S., Israel, offers aid to PLO

PEKING (R) — China accused the United States Saturday of playing an "ignominious role in conniving with and supporting the Israeli aggression" in Lebanon.

The New China News Agency said Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon visited Washington a few days before the invasion and discussed with U.S. officials a plan to drive the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) out of South Lebanon.

"Washington's consistent posture of connivance, partiality and support is a main factor that has encouraged Israel's outrages in the Middle East," it added.

"It is expected that the Camp David peace process which the

U.S. government has tried to continue in the Middle East will meet more stumbling blocks," it said.

China also said it will provide the PLO with \$1 million in emergency aid.

The announcement came at a meeting in Peking between Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Wen Yezhan and the head of the PLO's mission here, Tayeh Abdul Rahim Mahmoud, the news agency said.

Vice-Minister Wen said China was following the situation in Lebanon closely and firmly supported the Palestinian people and the people of other Arab states in their struggle against "Israeli aggression."

PLO condemns Israeli arms supplies

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) U.N. Observer Zehdi Labib Terzi, speaking at a world disarmament discussion, has condemned Israel as a prime provider of international arms and a country with a disproportionate number of its citizens in uniform.

Mr. Terzi called Israel the spoiled brat of the United States and said Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's presence at the General Assembly earlier Friday had desecrated the U.N. body.

The PLO speech, before the assembly's special session on disarmament, was given to a small audience. Israel and the United States were among the many delegations not present. Some

hours earlier a number of delegations had walked out as Mr. Begin gave his speech.

Mr. Terzi bitterly attacked Israel's presence in Lebanon, but declared that "in order to eliminate the PLO, Israel will have to eliminate or eradicate the Palestinian people."

On the topic of armaments, Mr. Terzi said Israel spent a greater percentage of its gross national product on military expenditures than any other country and kept 30 per cent of its prime age population in uniform.

On the subject of arms sales, Mr. Terzi said Israel in 1981 exported more than \$1.25 billion worth of arms, and that next year the figure will be \$2 billion.

The Terzi speech made frequent comparisons between Israel and Nazi Germany.

"Israel wants to dominate a clearly defined territory, a part of the sovereign territory of Lebanon," he said.

"Their pretext is security of the state. Do we have to recall Hitler's claims on Poland, and the myth of the Polish threat to the security of the Third Reich?"

Mr. Terzi drew distinctions among weapons, saying they "must be judged by the purpose for which they are utilised."

"A cluster or fragmentation bomb dropped on a refugee camp and killing innocent children should be condemned and banned," he said.

Despite verbal exchanges, U.S., Israeli views on Lebanon are not much apart

By Jeffrey Antevil
Reuters

WASHINGTON — Talks between President Reagan and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin on Monday will not be as smooth as their meeting last year, judging by verbal warnings exchanged by U.S. and Israeli officials this week.

The White House refused until almost the last minute to admit that the talks were more than tentative, a clear message to Mr. Begin against sending Israeli troops into Beirut.

The prime minister, for his part, said in New York this week: "I would suggest to anybody who might think of using pressure, friendly or otherwise, on Israel not to try. We are not going to succumb to it."

Despite these exchanges, the gap between U.S. and Israeli positions on Lebanon was narrower than their differences over other issues in the past.

Discussions on Israel's invasion of Lebanon will leave little time for talks about the more sensitive issue of Palestinian "autonomy" and the Middle East "peace" process in general.

Talk of U.S.-Israeli tensions has become almost a cliché, but U.S. officials said it was clear that relations were not helped by the Lebanese crisis.

Officials said the Reagan administration felt the pretext was weak and that excessive and indiscriminate force was used.

A Pentagon official said there

was wanton destruction and killing in such cities as Tyre and Sidon which were almost levelled by bombs and rockets.

U.S. officials also complain that the invasion was launched with no advance notice and despite American appeals for restraint.

'Opportunity'

The administration hopes, however, that the fighting will have positive results. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said there would be an opportunity to correct the conditions in Lebanon which have fostered instability and civil war.

He cited the presence of competing armed political groups that have established "states within states" and of Syrian Arab peacekeeping troops whom he called an occupation force.

U.S. goals as set forth by Mr. Haig and others seemed almost identical to Israel's four conditions for withdrawing its army.

These are for an internationally-supervised security zone to keep Palestinians out of artillery range of Israel, withdrawal of all foreign forces including the Syrians and Palestinian forces, guarantees that the Palestinians will not slip back, and the creation of a "free, independent and sovereign Lebanon."

Split Lebanon

But U.S. officials fear Israel's

The Israelis have not said what action they would take if Sunday's ceasefire deadline passes without political agreement in Lebanon. Palestinian leaders have vowed to fight on alongside their leftist Lebanese allies and predict they could keep the Israelis at bay for many weeks.

One PLO leader, Salah Khalaf, also known as Abu Iyyad, said in a radio interview that the PLO had already turned down an Israeli demand for the Palestinians to lay down their arms and march out of the city under white flags.

Mr. Khalaf said the PLO would never let itself be turned into an unarmed political movement. He expressed hope that the Lebanese army "would not be pulled into implementing the Israeli-American conspiracy."

A Palestinian official commented: "The next 24 hours will be decisive." Residents of southern Beirut said Israeli shells fell on civilian neighbourhoods during the morning and on the international airport, which has been closed for nearly two weeks.

The Palestinian news agency Wafa said commandos fired back with rockets and heavy weapons.

An official of Middle East Airlines broadcast an appeal to all sides to stop shelling the airport.

Arafat meets Lebanese official

The Falangist Party radio said that PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat held a meeting Saturday with Johnny Abdo, head of the Lebanese army intelligence branch

known as the Deuxieme Bureau.

A PLO spokesman could not immediately confirm the report, but said: "It seems it is true."

The radio said the two men met for an hour and a half to discuss a possible handover of Palestinian arms to the Lebanese army. Mr. Abdo later briefed President Sarkis, Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan and Mr. Habib on his talks, it added.

UNIFIL's future

As the ceasefire deadline approached, the United Nations force meant to have kept the peace in South Lebanon waited for instructions about its future.

The United Nations Friday extended the mandate of the 7000-man U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for another two months, four months less than the normal extension.

A UNIFIL spokesman said details of its future had not been received yet.

Syria: No liberation war

Meanwhile, Syria pledged to fight with all its strength to expel Israel's invasion force from Lebanon but said it was not able to wage an "Arab liberation war" now.

A statement by the central committee of the ruling Baath Party said the Arabs could liberate Israel only when there was a strategic balance between Syria and the Zionist state.

Arab-Americans urge U.S. action; Refugees from Damour; Outsiders in Israeli net, page 8

Argentine stand dampens hopes for Falklands solution

LONDON (R) — British hopes of an early end to the Falklands crisis faded Saturday after an Argentine statement that hostilities would end only when Britain withdrew its forces from the islands.

A spokesman for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said there was no question of pulling out the ships and troops which recaptured the South Atlantic islands from Argentina this week.

Government officials said Britain was planning to hold on to about 1,000 key prisoners taken on the islands until Argentina removed the threat of naval or air action against the British force.

There was little optimism in London that Argentina would call a complete halt to hostilities soon.

Some 5,000 of the 11,845 prisoners taken when the Argentine garrison on the islands surrendered were being shipped home Saturday aboard the liner Canberra and the ferry Norland, although bad weather delayed their departure.

Britain had hoped a change of regime in Buenos Aires would pave the way for a return to peace but in a note to the United Nations Security Council on Friday the new Argentine junta look a tough line.

Meanwhile Britain was main-

taining its big military presence in the South Atlantic.

Meanwhile in Buenos Aires, Argentina's new army commander and interim president met senior generals to seek ways of ending a political crisis sparked by the country's military defeat in the Falklands.

Gen. Alfredo Saint Jean, named Friday night as interim president, and army commander Gen. Cristino Nicolaides met the army leadership to discuss how to choose a new president and review possible candidates.

Navy and air force leaders were expected to meet separately before a session of the three-man junta to discuss the leadership crisis.

Informed sources said the junta was under pressure to name a new president as soon as possible to maintain an image of unity among the three services.

Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri, the man who led Argentina to defeat in the Falklands, formally resigned his posts as army commander, junta member and president Friday under pressure from the army leadership.

MIDDLE EAST

Israel's nuclear armament (Part II)

The following is the second and final part of the report submitted to the secretary-general of the United Nations on June 19, 1981 by the Group of Experts to Prepare a Study on Israeli Nuclear Armaments.

36. It has recently been claimed that the capacity of the reactor may have been increased to 70MW. If this is correct, annual plutonium could have increased to about 25 kilograms, which would be enough to produce 3 bombs.

(c) Uranium extraction and production

37. In the early 1950s, a research and planning branch of the Israel Defence Ministry is said to have carried out a detailed survey of uranium resources in the Negev desert, and research was undertaken on the processing of low-grade uranium ores such as phosphates, which contain from 0.1 to 0.2 per cent of uranium. Israel is reported to be devising its own extraction process which are specially applicable to types of phosphate rocks unsuitable for the usual fertiliser production. According to the same source, there are three phosphoric acid plants in Israel at present. Two small plants in Haifa will each be producing at full capacity about 15,000 tons of phosphoric acid (P₂O₅) a year and the third, which started operation in 1972, in the southern part of Israel, will make about 160,000 tons P₂O₅ a year. The uranium available from the three plants would be about 100 tons per year. In mid-1975, it was estimated that the phosphate reserves in the Negev contained from 30,000 to 60,000 tons of natural uranium.

(d) Heavy water availability and production

38. As noted in paragraph 26 above, in November 1954, the then permanent representative of Israel, Abba Eban, officially stated in the First Committee of the General Assembly that a pilot plant for production of heavy water was already in operation in Israel. In 1979, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) reported that a small-scale facility, whose contractor and first year of operation are not known, existed in Israel.

39. According to an official source, "the largest proportion of heavy water requirements for a HWR (heavy water reactor) programme is that for the initial inventory of new reactors. Make-up requirements are very small in comparison." Taking this into account, it may be concluded that loss through leaks and other likely losses could be replaced by purchase of small quantities of heavy water on the world market or by indigenous production.

40. Israel has also received some heavy water from the United States for research purposes and under safeguards.

(e) Uranium enrichment

41. Research is said to be under way in Israel, as in some other countries, on new methods of enriching uranium through the use of laser beams for isotope separation. Such methods might have considerable economic advantages, including their potential efficiency and the savings of electricity in relation to other uranium enrichment techniques. It appears that this research is still at a laboratory stage.

(f) Plutonium separation

42. It is widely assumed that the scientific nuclear programme of Israel includes some research into plutonium extraction. IAEA and SIPRI have reported that a pilot facility for the reprocessing of spent fuel exists in Israel. According to SIPRI, the principal equipment for the facility was supplied by a French firm. There is no official confirmation regarding the capacity of this facility, although there are reports that it is capable of handling up to 3,400 kilograms of irradiated fuel a year from which it can extract from 4 to 5 kilograms of plutonium. It is also possible to separate small quantities of plutonium in radiochemistry laboratories (so-called "hot cells"). Many advanced universities, in fact, possess radiochemistry laboratories where such work may be carried out on a small scale. For purpose of manufacturing nuclear weapons, it is technically desirable to achieve as high a fissile content of the plutonium (i.e. more than 90 per cent of the isotope 239) as possible.

(g) Commercial programme

43. During President Nixon's administration, in 1974, Israel and the United States entered into dis-

cussions concerning U.S. aid in the construction of a 600-megawatt reactor. However, no final agreement was ever reached. Israeli scientists have stated that they are still interested in pursuing the project. Various proposals have been made since the 1960s for the installation of a large-scale sea-water desalination facility to be coupled to a nuclear power reactor. No real forward movement has occurred on such projects.

44. Availability of uranium (h) Besides the natural uranium which Israel is reported to have obtained from Western and African sources (see paras. 13 and 30 above), it may also be possible that South Africa has supplied additional quantities of natural uranium to Israel without any public announcement of such sales. There have further been unsubstantiated reports and allegations that the Dimona reactor has been fuelled with the help of 200 tons of uranium which were sold in 1968 by the Union Minière du Haut Katanga to an Italian firm and shipped from Antwerp to Geoco, but diverted somehow from the latter destination.

45. There have further been reports of possible diversions of highly enriched uranium in the United States. These reports say that such materials were diverted to Israel.

C. Extent of the application of international safeguards to nuclear facilities and material in Israel

46. The safeguards applied in Israel by IAEA are limited to the research reactor supplied by the United States pursuant to its agreement for cooperation with that country (see para. 29 above) and to the nuclear material associated therewith. This includes ancillary facilities if they contain nuclear material from the research reactor and some other items supplied by the United States. The safeguards are applied pursuant to a bilateral agreement between the governments of Israel and the United States and IAEA, initially concluded in 1965 (INFCIRC/84); this expired in 1975 and was extended by a protocol of 1977 (INFCIRC/249/Add.1).

47. None of the other nuclear facilities that Israel is reported to possess is covered by international safeguards. Since Israel is not a party to any agreement by which it would undertake to notify IAEA of such further nuclear facilities, there is no official information about the larger part of Israel's present nuclear programme. In this situation it is impossible to ascertain authoritatively to what extent, if any, Israel's unsecured nuclear facilities, including in particular the Dimona reactor and its associated installations, are used for the purpose of producing weapon-grade material.

48. In the opinion of the group of experts Israel has not only fallen short of subjecting all its own nuclear facilities to international inspection but has also acted to undermine the credibility of IAEA safeguards elsewhere in the region. The most dramatic Israeli attack on the credibility of IAEA safeguards was the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear facility in June 1981, despite IAEA assurances that it had inspected the Iraqi reactors and had not found evidence of any activity which was not in conformity with the non-proliferation treaty. As the director-general of IAEA put it, "from a point of principle, one can only conclude that it is the agency's safeguards regime which has also been attacked".

49. The group of experts considered that Israel had not offered the world community satisfactory assurance about the use it was making of its nuclear capabilities. After the Israeli air force's bombing attack on the Baghdad nuclear facility, it is unlikely that the world community will be content to accept unilateral judgement by Israel of the nuclear intentions of states in the Middle East, while exempting itself from offering greater reliability of this point. In the opinion of the group of experts, the raid on Iraq's reactor

amounted to a unilateral veto on the acquisition of a nuclear capability by a state particularly distrusted by Israel, even though that state had accepted IAEA safeguards.

III. Israel's nuclear-weapon potential

A. Availability of necessary nuclear explosive materials

50. Calculating on the basis of its original capacity (which may have been increased) the Dimona reactor is capable of producing annually 8 to 10 kilograms of plutonium containing 70 per cent of the fissile isotope 239. In the period from 1963 to the present, around 100 kilograms could thus have been produced (assuming 6 to 8 months of operation a year). In light of the various possibilities of plutonium reprocessing listed in paragraph 42 above, it is physically possible that Israel now possesses enough separated plutonium to manufacture 10 to 15 nuclear warheads.

51. In assessing a possible nuclear weapons capacity on the part of Israel, consideration may also have to be given to reports that important quantities of highly enriched uranium may be missing from a nuclear installation in the United States and might have been diverted to Israel (see para. 45 above and sect. V). Estimates of the amount of material possibly diverted range as high as 200 lbs, which would be enough for several bombs.

In the opinion of the group of experts, Israel has not only fallen short of subjecting all its nuclear facilities to international inspection but has also acted to undermine the credibility of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards elsewhere in the region. The most dramatic Israeli attack on the credibility of IAEA safeguards was the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear facility in June, 1981, despite IAEA assurances that it had inspected the Iraqi reactors and had not found evidence which was not in conformity with the non-proliferation treaty...

In assessing a possible nuclear weapon's capacity on the part of Israel, consideration

52. Another way for Israel to obtain enriched uranium would be to undertake this process itself, enriching natural uranium obtained from abroad or extracted from the deposits it is reported to possess. This possibility may be more relevant in the future, given the potential feasibility of enrichment processes involving smaller and relatively inexpensive systems. One of the concerns about world-wide proliferation is that the spread of advanced enrichment technology may make bombs easier to manufacture in many places.

53. The centrifuge method and the use of jet nozzles have already been proven in practice elsewhere but there is no indication that Israel is constructing installations of that kind. As indicated in paragraph 41 above, Israeli researchers are reported to have been engaged in work on laser enrichment, but this appears to be in a laboratory stage. Israel's laboratory-scale laser enrichment facilities might be capable of producing small amounts of highly enriched uranium, perhaps 2 to 3 kilograms per year. Considering the time span of seven years (1974-1980), it is physically possible that Israel may have enriched uranium in the quantity necessary to make one bomb. If this technology is developed further, Israel's nuclear weapons

potential would increase more rapidly.

54. As enrichment technology spreads elsewhere abroad, the possibilities of foreign supply of enriched uranium will increase. Concerns over possible Israeli nuclear cooperation with foreign powers have been particularly acute with regard to South Africa, which has openly stated that it is developing an indigenous "jet nozzle" capability for uranium enrichment.

B. Capability to design and produce nuclear explosive devices

55. There is widespread agreement among technical experts that, given Israel's nuclear activities and level of expertise, it is capable of manufacturing nuclear explosive devices. Some of these experts consider that Israel is capable of assembling a number of nuclear explosive devices within weeks or perhaps even days.

56. There remains the important fact that there has so far been no indication that Israel has ever carried out a nuclear test explosion. Some analysts regard as unwarranted the assumption that such a test detonation would be required for a country like Israel to be sure that it has a workable nuclear weapon. These analysts point out that even the very first type of nuclear weapon to be used in combat, the American uranium bomb dropped on Hiroshima, had not been so tested (the American text-explosion at Alamogordo

may also have to be given to reports that important quantities of highly enriched uranium may be missing from a nuclear installation in the United States and might have been diverted to Israel... Estimates of the amount of material possibly diverted range as high as 91 kilograms which would be enough for several bombs... There remains the important fact that there has so far been no indication that Israel has carried out a nuclear test explosion. Some analysts regard as unwarranted the assumption that such a test detonation would be required for a country like Israel to be sure that it has a workable nuclear weapon... Other experts regard this assumption as unwarranted.

C. Means of delivery

57. Israel possesses various means by which it could deliver nuclear weapons to a target. The distances between Israel and the conceivable targets in the region are all reasonably short, so that modern aircraft and missiles designed to deliver conventional warheads would suffice also to deliver nuclear bombs. Thus, nuclear bombs could be delivered to their targets by such aircraft as the A-1, Phantom, Mirage and Kfir types, which are part of the Israeli air force.

58. By the late 1960s, Israel had also developed a missile of its own design, the Jericho. This missile has a range of some 450 kilometres and can carry a 5 to 7 kilogramme warhead.

IV. Factors

affecting Israel's nuclear policy

A. Israel's nuclear posture

59. A nation's decision to manufacture nuclear weapons depends on its capabilities, incentives and disincentives. This discussion does not imply that a particular development will necessarily occur in the future.

60. Israel, like other states that may possess a nuclear or near-nuclear capability, can exercise one of a number of nuclear policy options. It may eschew nuclear weapons altogether; it may openly cross the nuclear weapons threshold by exploding a nuclear device or by announcing that it possesses nuclear weapons; it may acquire such weapons and deny that it possesses them; or it may acquire a nuclear weapon potential just short of actual possession of nuclear weapons and maintain a posture of ambiguity.

61. A survey of the official and unofficial statements of Israeli policy-makers on Israel's nuclear policy would indicate that Israel's nuclear posture fits either of the last two categories. On Dec. 24, 1965, the minister for labour, Mr. Y. Allon, was quoted as saying that "Israel will not be the first to introduce nuclear weapons into the Middle East, but it will not be the second either". In 1974, President E. Katzir, according to the Washington Post (Dec. 3, 1974), stated that Israel "has the potential" to build nuclear weapons and could do so "within a reasonable period of time". On Sept. 7, 1975, the prime minister, Mr. Y. Rabin, speaking on the ABC television programme Issues and Answers, said that Israel was "a non-nuclear country" and "it will not be the first to introduce nuclear weapons into the area". On Sept. 29, 1980,

once the region is at peace it can then renounce nuclear weapons, for they would no longer be needed.

B. Disincentives against possession of nuclear weapons

64. Among the considerations that might, in the view of some experts, discourage Israel from possessing nuclear weapons, are the following:

(a) Israel has few, if any plausible military uses for nuclear weapons. Use of nuclear weapons against Arab military or civilian targets would serve no military purpose which could not be served by conventional forces.

(b) Israel has a great deal to lose if it moves beyond its present stance of nuclear ambiguity into a declared or manifest nuclear weapon force status. It might alienate crucial outside support in terms of arms supply, moral and diplomatic support, and economic aid.

(c) Israel could start a nuclear arms race in the region and would expose itself to diplomatic, economic, and possibly military retaliation by Arab and, conceivably, other states.

C. Incentives to possession of nuclear weapons

65. Among the factors that might, in the view of some experts, encourage Israel to possess nuclear weapons are the following:

(a) Israel may see the possession of nuclear weapons as the ultimate deterrent to a conventional military attack that could threaten to destroy it as a state or as a presumed defence against the possibility of future Arab military superiority in conventional terms.

(b) Israel may feel it cannot indefinitely take for granted adequate external supplies of conventional weapons and that it may need to have its own weapon of last resort.

(c) It may regard the possession of nuclear weapons as the only adequate guarantee of its security in the face of a perceived possibility that one or more of its hostile neighbours may acquire nuclear weapons.

(d) It is also argued by some that Israel is pursuing an aggressive policy (with regard to its Arab neighbours) and that its land policy, in the occupied territories, including the policy of establishing Jewish settlements, is one of "creeping annexation". The acquisition of a significant level of nuclear armament may be regarded as a necessary part of the attitude of territorial expansion.

(e) It may regard the possession of nuclear weapons as a means of military and political pressure on its regional neighbours.

D. Incentives for a posture of ambiguity

66. Among the factors which might encourage Israel to maintain a posture of ambiguity are the following:

(a) It may see the "bargaining chip" of a nuclear weapons capability which has not yet been exploited as a means of inducing greater economic or conventional military assistance from its supporters abroad.

(b) It might regard the decision to cross the nuclear weapons threshold as irreversible, while to stand back from the acquisition of nuclear weapons allows it to keep all its options open.

67. Israel has not announced a nuclear weapon programme, nor is there advocacy of the desirability of nuclear weapons by the government. Neither is there evidence of the existence of a deployed Israeli nuclear force. However, Israel has, through its nuclear activities, through its ambiguous nuclear policy statements, through its refusal either to deny or to confirm reports about its nuclear activities, and through its refusal to adhere to the non-proliferation treaty or otherwise accept safeguards on all its nuclear activities, conveyed the strong impression that it possesses a nuclear-weapon potential. This may well be regarded by Israel as a deterrence posture.

68. Finally, Israel's posture of ambiguity has apparently created enough uncertainty to persuade the General Assembly of the need for the present study.

V. International reports concerning Israeli nuclear armament

69. Over the last 10 or 15 years many accounts have appeared in the press, in other information media, in academic journals and in books, to the effect that Israel has already acquired nuclear

weapons. As early as July 17, 1970, the New York Times published an article referring to United States national intelligence assessments and stating that it was assumed by the United States government that Israel "either possessed an atomic bomb or has component parts available for quick assembly". A number of such reports, sometimes quoting from documents allegedly

nuclear weapons. Since the greater part of Israel's nuclear programme is not under safeguards, and since few technical details about that programme have been made publicly available, it is difficult to assess the full extent of Israel's actual nuclear activity. However, since 1964, when Dimona went into operation, Israel could have produced sufficient weapons-grade plutonium

There are, however, significant indications that Israel reached the threshold of becoming a nuclear-weapon state at least a decade ago. Taking into account its nuclear facilities, the availability of nuclear material required for their operation, the existence of scientific and technical knowledge and the presence of an adequate number of trained and experienced staff, the group of experts wishes to emphasise that they do not doubt that Israel, if it has not already crossed the threshold, has the capability to manufacture nuclear weapons within a very short time.

originating with the United States Central Intelligence Agency, have since appeared at intervals, particularly in American media. Reports to the same effect have also been published in other countries, e.g., Der Spiegel (Federal Republic of Germany), May 5, 1968; New Times (Moscow), No. 39, 1977; and Foreign Report (London), Aug. 13, 1980.

70. While such reports cannot be ignored, it is difficult to make an over-all assessment of their credibility. A number of experts therefore regard them as inconclusive.

VI. Conclusions

71. In carrying out its mandate to study the question of Israeli nuclear armament, the group of experts has sought to make its evaluation as factual and concise as possible on the basis of available information. However, because of gaps in the availability of reliable information, some of the specific assessments may be subject to an element of uncertainty.

72. Ever since its establishment, Israel has been actively engaged in various aspects of nuclear research. It has reportedly developed its own sources of uranium and has acquired expertise of various processes that make up the nuclear fuel cycle. Especially in the decades of the 1950s and 1960s, Israel has maintained close cooperation in the nuclear field with several countries which have helped it in acquiring its nuclear expertise and which have supplied nuclear equipment, materials and technology.

73. All the known nuclear facilities in the territories of the Middle East states are subject to international safeguards. The exceptions are a small research reactor in Egypt and the Israeli research reactor at Dimona and its related facilities.

74. Israel's authorities have not supplied information on the major part of its nuclear programme and activities, in particular critical details about Israel's unsecured Dimona nuclear centre are kept secret. This makes it difficult to make an accurate assessment of the nature of Israel's actual nuclear development and capability.

75. On the basis of what is known about the facilities at Dimona, (the existence of a natural uranium research reactor, with a capacity of about 25 MW(th) pilot reprocessing facility, hot laboratories), the physical possibility exists that Israel may already have enough weapons-grade materials for making several bombs comparable to the bomb dropped on Nagasaki.

76. Israel is reported to be engaged in uranium-enrichment research, specifically on laser isotope separation techniques.

77. Delivery systems would not constitute a major problem, given the short distances between Israel and the conceivable targets in the region. Its existing aircraft and missiles could deliver nuclear warheads.

78. Thus, there is no doubt that Israel has the technical capability to manufacture nuclear weapons and possesses the means of delivery of such weapons to targets in the area. To recapitulate: Israel has an unsecured reactor capable of producing considerable amounts of plutonium from irradiated uranium fuel. It has the technological skills and expertise as well as the technical infrastructure required to manufacture nuclear weapons. Since the greater part of Israel's nuclear programme is not under

for a significant number of explosive devices.

79. Israel's official statements on its plans and intentions with regard to the possession of nuclear weapons have often been equivocal and have provided little definitive information. It has repeatedly utilised the formula that "Israel will not be the first to introduce nuclear weapons into the Middle East". At the same time, however, Israel has refused to sign and ratify the Treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons or otherwise to place all of its nuclear facilities under international safeguards. Israel has not only failed to submit all its own nuclear facilities to international inspection, but has also appeared to undermine the credibility of IAEA safeguards in the region, in particular by the bombing of an Iraqi nuclear reactor, which was under IAEA safeguards.

80. Meanwhile, there have been official and unofficial statements and reports in a number of countries that Israel has already crossed the nuclear-weapon threshold. Discussion of these issues must take account of the political, military and geographic circumstances of the region. Whereas Israel could be moved by a number of cogent arguments to refrain from the acquisition of nuclear weapons, various considerations may be thought to prompt it to acquire nuclear weapons. In fact, Israel appears to have a posture of deliberate ambiguity of this subject, which has contributed considerably to the alarm in the region and to the concern of the world community.

81. The group of experts believes that this deliberate ambiguity is, or may be, a factor contributing to instability in the region and could be an obstacle to the creation of the confidence necessary to achieve a political settlement there.

82. On the basis of the available authoritative information, the group of experts is unable to conclude definitively whether or not Israel is at present in the possession of nuclear weapons. There are, however, significant indications that Israel reached the threshold of becoming a nuclear-weapon state at least a decade ago. Taking into account its nuclear facilities, the availability of nuclear material required for their operation, the existence of scientific and technical knowledge and the presence of an adequate number of trained and experienced staff, the group of experts wishes to emphasise that they do not doubt that Israel, if it has not already crossed that threshold, has the capability to manufacture nuclear weapons within a very short time.

83. The group of experts considers that the possession of nuclear weapons by Israel would be a seriously destabilising factor in the already tense situation prevailing in the Middle East, in addition to being a serious danger to the cause of non-proliferation in general. However, they wish to add the final observation that, in their view, contribute to avoiding the danger of a nuclear arms race in the region of the Middle East if Israel should renounce, without delay, the possession of or any intention to possess nuclear weapons, submitting all its nuclear activities to international safeguards, through adherence to a nuclear-weapon-free zone in accordance with paragraphs 60 to 63 of the Final Document of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (resolution S-10/2) and with assembly resolution 35/147, through accession to the treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, or by unilaterally accepting such safeguards.

Mufti: Women should play basic role in society

ZARQA (Petra) — The Ministry of Social Development will support all social and voluntary activity particularly those carried out by women who should play a basic role in developing the Jordanian society. Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti said yesterday. Speaking at a constituent assembly meeting of the National Federation of Jordanian Women (NFJW) branch here.

Mrs. Mufti said that women in Jordan have a major role to play to help shape the country's future by bringing up united families in a united nation. The NFJW aims at grouping together all women societies and channel their efforts to help the country develop culturally, economically and socially and is designed to raise the standard of Jordanian women.

Animal health institute will become regional centre

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Health's animal health institute will be transformed into a regional centre to train personnel for Arab states, according to the ministry's Veterinary Department Director Abdul Ghani Al Nahar. He made the announcement at the conclusion of a three week training course for Arab vets. Participants exchanged views and expertise on poultry farming and problems facing farmers.

They also heard lectures on poultry diseases and means of combating them, and also made field visits to several poultry farms in Jordan and the Amman Municipality poultry slaughter house. The training course was organized in cooperation between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Animal Production and Health Commission in the Near East. The regional 14-member commission was established in 1967.

Ministry promises financial aid to bibliography project

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu lwar Saturday announced that financial assistance will be given to the Jordanian Library Association (JLA) to enable it to complete the national Jordanian bibliography project for 1981 and directory of Jordanian magazines which will be published in the coming week. He made the announcement at

a meeting held with JLA President Anwar Akrouh who briefed the minister on the JLA's projects and achievements. Mr. Akrouh presented the minister with a copy of the Palestine bibliography published by JLA which contains all that has been published by Arabs in the occupied territories between 1948 and 1980.

Welfare fund starts course for administrative leaders

AMMAN (Petra) — A six-day training course for Amman Governorate charitable societies administrative leaders began at the Queen Alia Jordan Welfare Fund on Saturday. Participants in the training course will discuss topics dealing with the concept of voluntary social work, methods of social development, group work, development of local communities, fields of social service, welfare societies factors of success, voluntary social work laws and systems, and financial matters relating to welfare societies. Dr. Sari Nasir, professor of sociology at the University of Jor-

dan, delivered the opening speech defining the concepts of voluntary social work and the methods of social development. Dr. Nasir said that a misunderstanding exists in our society about social work. Arab societies work is looked at as aiding the poor, the sick and the needy. He explained that the modern concept of social work is based on a deep understanding of man, his needs and attitudes and concentrates on developing man's capabilities and providing him with healthy attitudes towards himself and the environment he lives in, adding that this concept necessitates studying and deep understanding by those who want to work in this field.

British delegation visits U.J. Agriculture Faculty

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the British Ministry for Overseas Development Saturday called at the University of Jordan and looked into the plans and programmes of the Faculty of Agriculture. The delegation members were briefed on the production of livestock which is being carried out in cooperation with the British government.

The delegation also attended the opening of a factory for producing animal feed at the university farm. The factory will produce improved types of animal feed for cows, sheep and poultry.

Government approves JD 1m investment in 9 new industries

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Industry and Trade has approved requests for the establishment of nine new industries in Jordan. The total capital of these industries will amount to JD 1.195 million and will employ nearly 173 people.

Ministry to classify industrial trades into eight categories

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Labour's Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) has initially classified industrial trades in Jordan in eight categories, according to VTC Director Munzer Al Masri. He said the aim of classifying trades is to define the require-

ments of each one and the conditions applying to workers involved. Special committees conducted the classification work which has not yet been fully completed. Mr. Masri said that by 1984 all trades in Jordan will have been classified into various categories.

World Bank willing to help Education Ministry

AMMAN (Petra) — A visiting delegation from the World Bank announced Saturday the bank's willingness to help the Ministry of Education implement projects included in its five-year development plan especially in the field of vocational training. The delegation's views were conveyed to officials from the Ministry of Education led by Director of Education Izzat Jaradat at a meeting held in Amman Saturday. The two sides

discussed cooperation between them in the construction of school buildings in Jordan, and Dr. Jaradat briefed delegation members on the ministry's vocational, industrial and nursing training programmes. The Ministry of Education plans to introduce vocational training to all government schools and to link all subjects with the needs of the local community, Dr. Jaradat explained.

Jordanian educational aids win award at Rabat seminar

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan won a golden medal from the Rabat-based Arab centre for education aids used in for its products of such aids. The medal was awarded to the Jordanian delegation which participated in a seven-day seminar and exhibition opened in Rabat on June 6. On display at the exhibition were educational aids produced by several Arab states. Taking part in the seminar were delegates from 16 Arab countries who

discussed cooperation among Arab countries in the production of educational aids. Jordan's delegate Ghazi Al Sayegh head of the educational aids department at the Ministry of Education told the delegates that his department has established a factory for producing educational aids and it is expected to be operational in three months. This factory will be able to supply school in the Arab World with their needs of such aids, he said.

King visits Air Force

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday paid a visit to the Jordanian Royal Air Force Maintenance Corps where he inspected maintenance activities and was briefed on the duties of various sections and their programmes. King Hussein was accompanied on the inspection visit by Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

Hassan attends Mu'ta University graduation

AMMAN (Petra) — A ceremony was held at the Police Academy Saturday under Royal Patronage for the graduation of 72 officers from the Mu'ta University's Police Sciences College. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan who stood in for King Hussein at the ceremony inspected the graduates who later paraded before the royal stand. Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, also chairman of Mu'ta University Royal Commission made a speech on the occasion congratulating the graduates, who included several officers from a number of Arab states, and voicing his gratitude to His Majesty King Hussein for the establishment of Mu'ta University. Prince Hassan distributed diplomas to the graduates and prizes to those excelling in their course of study. The ceremony was attended by several high ranking officials and members of Arab and foreign diplomatic missions in Jordan as well as relatives of the graduates and a host of guests.

Petra director meets envoys

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Director General Jawad Maragah separately received at his office on Saturday Yugoslav Ambassador to Jordan Dusan Zavanik and Korean Ambassador Jai Sung Kim and discussed with them ways of strengthening cooperation between Petra and the news agencies of their countries.



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A coin has two sides

THE GAME being played by American special envoy Philip Habib in the corridors of Lebanese politics is sinister and dangerous. It should also be somewhat embarrassing for the United States to have one of its senior diplomats trying to put together a country that has been torn apart by the American-supplied Israeli military establishment. The sinister aspect of Mr. Habib's efforts is his overt desire to use the threat of the destruction of Beirut by the Israeli military as a bargaining card with which to force some Lebanese factions in try and wipe out the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). The dangerous aspect of Mr. Habib's mission is that his efforts in the way with the PLO will only bring back the Palestinian national resistance movement in a stronger and more violent form that will strike not only at Israel, but also at American interests and American supporters in the Middle East. If that is hard to imagine under the immediate circumstances, it becomes a great deal easier to understand if one reviews the past 34 years of Palestinian history, since the creation of the state of Israel in 1948.

The Americans, as usual, are naïve and unrealistic.

to think that they can patch up the Lebanese situation and then hope the Palestinian problem would disappear. The reality is that the Palestinian and Lebanese problems are two sides of the same coin, in the same manner that Israeli militarism and American diplomatic ruffianism are also two sides of the same coin. Israeli militarism and American diplomacy are attempting to isolate the Palestinian national movement, but not to deal with it. That is both a reflection of American-Israeli malice, and a recipe for future conflict on a very large and destructive scale. History has taught us the Palestinians will not melt into the landscape, nor will they acquiesce in the temperate dreams of American politicians and Israeli generals.

The PLO has indicated clearly that it is willing to engage in a dialogue with the United States and with humane sectors of Israeli society. Mr. Habib would do well to explore those possibilities, instead of showing us yet again what destructiveness America is capable of when it sets its mind on being brutish and retrogressive.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Rai: Palestinian issue is still the key to peace

The talks held by His Majesty King Hussein and President Ceausescu on Friday concentrated on the dangers of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon. King Hussein made sure to highlight the principles and the firm bases of the Jordanian stand on the Middle East conflict and the Palestinian issue which Jordan considers the crux of the conflict. His Majesty King Hussein stressed this fact during his talks with President Ceausescu at a time when the real goals of the Zionist invasion are being exposed. The Zionists want to isolate the Palestinian issue from the main conflict in the region in order to liquidate it through political or military means.

It is noteworthy that all efforts and diplomatic contacts being held in Beirut and in a number of world capitals converge on this goal under the pretext of working to secure the unity of Lebanese territories and the legitimate authority in Lebanon.

Al Dusour: Romania adopts firm and clear attitudes

Romania's stand on the Zionist invasion of Lebanon was clear before President Ceausescu came to Amman from Baghdad. The Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs summoned the Israeli ambassador in Bucharest and handed him an official objection to the acts of aggression committed by Israel in Lebanon. The Romanian Foreign Ministry's memorandum to Israel also called for the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon.

The friendly and fair Romanian stand did not come as a surprise. Romania exerted tremendous efforts for the establishment of a just and permanent solution for the Palestinian issue. His Majesty King Hussein stressed that peace and security in this region are linked to this just and durable settlement of the Palestinian issue. He reiterated that peace and security must be based on the complete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab lands, including Jerusalem, and on securing the rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish their own independent state on their national soil.

In addition to the strong Jordanian-Romanian relationship Romania's diligent efforts to put an end to the Israeli aggression and to establish peace in the region, and Romania's stand towards the rights of the Palestinian people to determine their future, agree with Jordan's stand and peaceful trend. These points are sure to strengthen and develop the good relations which link the two countries.

President Ceausescu's statement is praise of the Iraqi stand aiming at putting an end to the Iraqi-Iranian war and his praise of Iraq's preparations for hosting the Non-aligned States' summit in Baghdad took place at the proper time. We welcome the great Romanian guest and hope that his visit to Jordan will enhance the already strong relations which tie Jordan and Romania.

JORDAN IN THE YEAR 2000

By Dr. Zaki Ayoubi

Jordanian women at work

Various pressures and factors are generating a steady but inexorable change in the socio-economic role of Jordanian women. One main area where this change will take place in the next two decades is in the arena of work.

Two decades ago, women's participation in the labour force as paid workers was very limited. Of all women in the age group 15 to 65, less than four per cent were working for a salary. By the late 1970s, one in ten women of the same age group were working for a salary. They constituted about 15 per cent of the labour force. By the middle of this decade, one out of five women will be a worker. The trend is clearly towards an increase in the proportion of women joining the labour force.

The significant fact is that owing to the rapid expansion of our economy, job opportunities have expanded in all sectors. We have now over 100,000 non-Jordanian workers supplementing our own labour force. Further expansion in our economy is expected to sustain or even

increase our manpower shortage. The level of participation of women in the labour force will be a factor in the calculation of the extent of dependence on imported labour.

However, an increase in the participation of women will not automatically reduce our manpower shortage. This is because women in Jordan have so far shown a clear tendency to work in the services sector. It is interesting to note that of all women who worked two decades ago, about one third were in manufacturing and a half in services. Now, about 80 per cent are in services and 10 per cent in manufacturing. It so happens that our projected shortages are in skilled workers and technicians. We already have an overflow of college and university graduates suitable for work in the services sector.

Decision-makers interested in the level of women's participation in the labour force will have to increase the level and diversity of vocational training available for women, for it will be the women with technical skills who will have

the best opportunity to work with and maximum return to the economy as a whole.

There are a number of factors that correlate positively with the entry of women to the labour market. Education is the passport of Jordanian women to the labour market. Data shows clearly that the higher the level of education, the higher the percentage of women at work. It is significant in view of the above that the highest proportion of women working are those with a high school education plus vocational training. We will project that as more women in Jordan will get more vocational and university training, their participation in the labour force will increase.

Rapid urbanisation correlates positively with women seeking paid jobs. The reasons for such correlation are both cultural and economic. Living in the cities with high emphasis on material possessions, consumption attitudes, sheer high cost of living and more job opportunities provide together a collection of incentives for

single educated and trained women to work outside the home.

Once a young woman marries, the level of income of her husband becomes a significant factor in her decision to continue her employment or drop out of the labour market. Later, the size of her family and the responsibilities of raising her children act as constraints on her seeking a job.

Traditionally, women seeking paid jobs did not rub well with fathers, husbands and brothers who felt that it was their full responsibility to provide for the livelihood of a man's wife, children, parents and other family members. This was for many centuries the perception of our men of their proper role in society. Women had to do with family men had to do with earning a living. This view is rooted deeply in the psychology of our men. No amount of philosophising will explain it away. This attitude will act as a constraint on a very rapid rise in the entry of women to work arena. But this attitude will change because

social values in an urban, industrialised society will become more tolerant towards the working of women. Women themselves, more educated, more mobile, more demanding of themselves and of others, will also seek work both as a source of income and as an avenue of personal growth and satisfaction.

Women's organisations in Jordan can provide necessary counselling and guidance for young women to advise them on what types of post high school training are available and what job opportunities are promising. Women's organisation can also lobby for better working conditions, for equitable pay and for providing women with necessary support for seeking higher positions in government and business.

Jordan is a country with a small population. Our well-being and growth are linked to our productive capacity. Jordanian women will determine the extent to which our indigenous productive capacity can be expanded in the next two decades.

A pattern, slaughters, history

By Hisham Sharabi

The writer, a Palestinian, teaches European intellectual history at Georgetown University. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

WASHINGTON — Israel's action against the Palestinians in Lebanon is part of a larger pattern that includes the Palestinians under Israeli occupation. In Gaza and the West Bank they have been subjected to systematic persecution and deprived of their national and human rights. Elected leaders and intellectuals have been imprisoned, expelled and physically maimed, and cultural institutions dismantled or destroyed.

The Geneva Convention of 1948 defines genocide as the systematic destruction of a society or a national or ethnic group not only by mass killing but also by destruction of homes, confiscation of property, expulsion of people and destruction of social, political and cultural institutions. By this definition, Israeli action against the Palestinians in the West Bank, Gaza and Lebanon may properly be described as genocidal. America is Israel's accomplice and must shoulder the same guilt. Without U.S. military, financial and political support, Israel would have been unable to carry out any of these things, including the invasion of Lebanon.

From the Palestinian point of view, a special responsibility also falls on the Arab states, or rather, the rulers of those states. Their failure in 30 years to find a military or political solution to the Palestine problem is compounded by failure now to help the Palestinians in Lebanon.

Israel's invasion has been successful, but it is a short-term success, for with it come many more problems than it solves. Colonial wars in the 20th century have taught one basic lesson that Israel and its American backers seem to have forgotten: Military victories do not yield political solutions, as the French in Algeria and the Americans in Vietnam learned at great cost and sorrow. The Palestinians, regardless of the military outcome of the present situation, are not likely to disappear as a decisive factor in the Middle East equation. As in the past after every major battle, they will reemerge stronger and better organised.

Israel is a tiny country with a minuscule population, but regards itself as a superpower that can exercise hegemony over the Middle East. Defence Minister Ariel Sharon sees Israel as a regional superpower whose geopolitical frontiers reach out to China in the east, the Soviet Union in the north, Algeria and Morocco in the west, and South Africa in the south. These dangerous delusions are created and reinforced by the seemingly unlimited military support of the United States.

In relation to its Arab hinterland, Israel is not much larger than Hong Kong in relation to the Chinese mainland. Its miraculous superiority whenever pitted against the Arabs must be seen, despite its persistence over 30 years, as only temporary. Thirty years, in terms of history and the life of peoples, is a very short time indeed.

The Arabs were caught at a particularly vulnerable moment in their history, for Arab society in the second half of the 20th century is the profound transformation. Sooner or later it is bound to achieve transition to modernity.

self-mastery and power. It has all the human and physical resources necessary to achieve this goal.

The Israelis would do well to rely less on miracles and pay more attention to history. The slaughter of Palestinians and Lebanese must stop.

'We're winning,' the PLO man said

By Julie Flint

The writer is a Beirut-based correspondent for United Press International and for the New Statesman in London.

BEIRUT — It was the fifth day of Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

Palestinian camps were being bombed in Beirut. The city was panic-stricken.

The Palestinian district of Fakhani, nerve centre of the PLO, was deserted but for gunmen who inspected every car, checked every piece of paper. The rare cars crept along with their lights off. In a brightly lit Fakhani basement, the temporary site of the Palestinian news agency Wafa, a young man said: "We're winning. Everybody has the feeling we're winning." The assertion seemed incredible.

But in every Palestinian office the story was the same. "Begin almost made it," said a Palestinian intellectual and university professor. "But he overreached himself. The whole strategy was too much. The generals carried him away. It's like Hitler going into Russia. It could have worked if it was faster and more terrible. The idea was beautiful."

The optimism centred on hopes that the sheer size and brazenness of the Israeli raid would swing Arab opinion against Israel, and that the Palestinian commandos although down, were not out. The Palestinians said their casualties were considerable but acceptable. They said the main result of the Israeli attack had been to break the commandos down into smaller units.

"You know what happens when you hit mercury with a hammer," said a Palestinian strategist. "It breaks up and slithers away. They may control the roads, but we are all around in the hills. And the Israelis can't take the hills, because a hill needs infantry. Begin could have beaten any army but us."

The Palestinians said Israel's intelligence would have been good, had it not been so dated.



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05:00 World Cup Football live transmission from Spain (West Germany) v Czech
05:30 Programme Review
06:00 News in Arabic
06:30 Arabic Series
07:00 News in Arabic
07:30 French programme
08:00 News in French
08:30 News in Hebrew
09:00 News in English
09:30 World Cup, Spain v Yugoslavia
09:45 News in English

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07:30 News Bulletin
07:40 Morning Show
08:00 News Headlines
08:30 Top Session
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10:30 Science Report
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10:50 Instrumental
11:00 Old Times
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11:40 Jazz Hour
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MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash 15th to 18th centuries. The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qaf'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Lweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30125.
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 64230.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

EXHIBITIONS

* Gene Splicing and Big Bang: 18 Nobel Prize winners at the American Centre
* Paintings by Lebanese artist Bassam Nasr, at the Holiday Inn.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lweibdeh, 37400.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 66428.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdala, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 45453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75361.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.
Amman International Church (Interdenominational) near Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 63249.

PRAYER TIMES

02:47 Fajr
04:29 (Sunrise) Shuruq
11:37 Dhuhr
15:19 Asr
18:46 Maghreb
20:25 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alfa Information Department at Amman Airport. 922505, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

05:40 Dar-es-Salam (BA)
08:35 Agaba (RU)
09:00 Cairo (RU)
09:30 Jeddah (RU)
09:40 Ohahrn (RU)
09:45 Kuwait (RU)
10:00 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RU)
10:40 Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)
10:50 Kuwait (KAC)
10:50 Jeddah (SV)
10:50 Madrid (RU)
10:50 Athens (RU)
11:00 New York, Vienna (RU)
11:30 London, Paris (RU)
11:40 Cairo (RU)
11:45 Beirut (AF)
11:50 Zurich, Geneva (SR)
11:55 Casablanca (RU)
12:00 Rome (RU)
12:00 Frankfurt (LH)
12:30 Cairo (EA)
12:30 Baghdad (RU)
12:30 Cairo (EA)
12:30 Cairo (RU)
12:30 Cairo (RU)

DEPARTURES

06:00 Cairo (RU)
06:15 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
06:45 Beirut (RU)
07:00 Agaba (RU)
07:00 Cairo (RU)
07:00 London (BA)
07:00 Rome (Alitalia) (RU)
09:00 Cairo (EA)
09:00 Rome (LH)
11:00 Amsterdam, New York (RU)
11:15 Athens (RU)
11:30 Cairo (RU)
12:00 Istanbul, London (RU)
12:30 Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
12:30 Agaba (RU)
12:30 Kuwait (KAC)
12:30 Jeddah (SV)
12:30 Baghdad (RU)
13:00 Beirut, Larnaca (RU)
13:00 Kuwait (RU)
13:15 Dhahran (RU)
13:30 Jeddah (RU)

MONEY EXCHANGE

JORDAN MARKET

Local sell-buy rates in Jls

Belgian franc 75.9 / 76.4
Dutch guilder 131.4 / 132.2
Egyptian pounds 337.5 / 342.5
French franc 52 / 52.3
Irish pence 590 / 597.5
Italian lire (for 100) 25.7 / 25.9
Japanese yen (for 100) 140 / 140.8
Kuwaiti dinar 1223.3 / 1228.5
Lebanese lira 68.1 / 68.5
Omani rial 1020 / 1030
Saudi riyal 96.5 / 97.2
Swedish crown 58.4 / 58.8
Swiss franc 166.9 / 167.9
Syrian lira 59.5 / 60.4
UAE dirham 96 / 96.7
U.S. dollar 355.5 / 357.5
W. German mark 144.7 / 145.6

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.
Normal summer weather will continue, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Agaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Low/high temperature in deg. C
Amman 15/32
Agaba 15/32
Desert 18/34
Jordan Valley 22/35
Yesterday's high temperatures recorded: Amman 32, Agaba 36, Humidity readings: Amman 27 per cent, Agaba 25 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire, police 199
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Police headquarters 22090-3
Police rescue 192, 2111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 36990-1
Electric Power Co. 36581-2
Municipal water service 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813813-32
Khaldil Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4
Abdel Maternity, J. Amman 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
Malhas, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmeisani 64171-4
University Hospital 843945
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 67227-9
Al-Mushar, J. Hussein 67227-9
The Islamic, Abdali 65292
Al-Ahli, Abdali 64164
Islamic, Al-Muhajiroun 77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Army, Marka 91611

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GENERAL

Dr. Ali Zumaili 94121
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Adnan pharmacy 36652
Yaqub pharmacy 44845
Abdulla taxi 21370
Migdal pharmacy 75002
ZARQA
Dr. Khalil Abu Hussein 85001
Fakhani pharmacy 1-1
IRBID
Dr. Anwar Al Subul 73680
Al Maghazah pharmacy 2038
Shmeisani taxi 63294
Yaqub taxi 44845
Abdulla taxi 21370
Migdal taxi 44574
JORDAN TELEVISION
Radio Jordan 73111
Ministry of Tourism 42311
Hotel complaints 66412
Price complaints 61176
Telephone:
Information 12
Jordan and Middle East calls 17
Overseas calls 18
Cable or telegram 18
Repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jls per kg.
Apple (African) 450 / 400
Apple (American) 500 / 450
Apple (Double Red) 280 / 200
Apple (Golden) 280 / 200
Apple (Japanese) 350 / 300
Apple (Local) 350 / 300
Apple (Sour) 280 / 200
Apple (Turkish) 300 / 250
Apricot 400 / 350
Banana 260 / 200
Banana (Mukammal) 225 / 180
Beans 350 / 300
Broad Beans 170 / 140
Cabbage 90 / 70
Carrot 150 / 120
Cauliflower (white) 220 / 180
Cherries 550 / 500
Cucumber (large) 180 / 150
Cucumber (small) 250 / 200
Eggplant (small) 210 / 180
Figs 140 / 100
Garlic 600 / 500
Grapefruit 180 / 140
Grape leaves 280 / 230
Green onion 90 / 70
Hot Green Pepper 240 / 200
Lemon 220 / 180
Mango 120 / 100
Mango (small) 170 / 140
Melon 220 / 160
Okra 800 / 700
Onion (dry) 90 / 70
Onion (green) 90 / 70
Orange (Shmeisani) 225 / 180
Orange (Valencia) 130 / 100
Parsley 70 / 70
Peas 350 / 300
Peanut 500 / 450
Peanut (imported) 160 / 130
Radish 100 / 100
Red Cherries 420 / 360
Sage 450 / 380
Spinach 380 / 300
Sweet Pepper 380 / 300
Tomato 110 / 70
Water Melon (dubukhi) 110 / 90
Water Melon 180 / 140

سنة ١٤٠٣

Britain to urge EEC to reaffirm veto right

LUXEMBOURG (R) — Britain called on its partners in the European Economic Community (EEC) Sunday to reaffirm that member states have the right to decisions they do not like. London suffered an ignominious defeat when it was overruled by the EEC on farm prices last month, and it wants a clear commitment from its nine partners to principle of unanimity.

EEC foreign ministers met on Sunday to discuss the British request, as well as the Middle East and the Falkland Islands and negotiations on EEC entry by Britain and Portugal.

Israel continues to refuse to withdraw its troops. British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym will brief his colleagues on the South Atlantic dispute, including requests for a formal ceasefire pact with Buenos Aires which Britain regards as essential for an end to EEC trade sanctions against Argentina.

The first day of the three-day meeting will be devoted mainly to internal community affairs, and in particular to last month's unprecedented vote on farm prices.

At issue is the controversial "Luxembourg compromise", an agreement to differ which for years has made unanimity the basis of almost all EEC decisions. Britain, smarting from its defeat over farm prices, wants this

agreement reaffirmed—in effect guaranteeing that no state would ever be overruled on a major EEC decision again.

The debate over the Luxembourg compromise, originally established in 1966 after months of acrimonious argument between France and its EEC partners, is likely to be complex.

Belgium, which holds the presidency of the EEC, and some other community countries as well as EEC civil servants would like an end to the Luxembourg compromise in order to streamline decision-making.

But a rejection of Britain's request would fuel anti-communism market feeling in Britain, Greece and Denmark, two other recent members of the EEC.

Oil still dominates Kuwait's economy

KUWAIT (OPECNA) — Oil accounted for 66 per cent of Kuwait's gross national product (GNP), 95 per cent of gross proceeds and 90 per cent of foreign revenues during 1981.

Addressing the national assembly, Mr. Abd Al Latif Yusuf Al Hamad, finance and planning minister, said that the oil sector's 1981 GNP had reached \$23.37 billion compared to 25.81 billion the previous year, despite a 17.6 per cent oil price increase.

The \$2.44 billion decrease in oil revenues, the minister explained, had been due to a drop in oil production: 32 per cent in crude and 28 per cent in natural gas.

Production of refined crude products had also dropped by 16 per cent compared to 1980, he added.

The country's oil exports for 1981 had reached only 814,000 barrels a day (b/d) compared to 1.3 million b/d in 1980, a drop of 37.4 per cent, he noted.

Mr. Al Hamad said trade balance surplus had decreased from \$5.23 billion in 1980 to \$4.53 billion during the year under review. He emphasised that non-oil sectors had achieved an increase of 16.1 per cent.

Qatari firm to set up oil rig fabrication yard

DOHA, (OPECNA) — A Qatari company, Mannai Trading, and Micoperi SpA of Italy are planning to set up an oil rig fabrication yard at Umm Said, 35 kilometres south of here.

The multimillion dollar joint venture is regarded as an important step in the industrialisation of this Gulf state. It will be the first yard of its type in Qatar and will build and install offshore platforms.

The Qatari daily newspaper Gulf Times quotes S.G. Montgomery, a director of Mannai and chief executive of its subsidiary, Middle East Constructors, as saying the yard will serve Qatar's offshore industry as well as that of other Gulf states.

Mr. Montgomery says a "huge basin" will have to be dredged before the yard can begin building rigs. A dredger costing \$275,000 and capable of working to depths of 14m has been shipped overland to Qatar and assembled by Mannai technicians.

Reagan expands ban on sale of equipment for Siberian pipeline

WASHINGTON (R) — In a move aimed at tightening U.S. pressure on Poland's martial law government, President Reagan has expanded a ban on the sale of equipment to the Soviet Union for a natural gas pipeline to Western Europe.

Mr. Reagan said little had changed in Poland to justify removal of the ban he imposed on December 29 two weeks after martial law went into effect.

His decision, at a meeting of the National Security Council on Friday, overrode criticisms of U.S. sanctions policy from West Germany and France, the main supporters of the projected 3,000-mile, \$10 billion pipeline to carry natural gas from Siberia to Western Europe.

The December 29 ban, part of a package of sanctions ordered

when Mr. Reagan accused the Soviet Union of involvement in the declaration of martial law in Poland, affected the sale of turbine rotors and pipe-laying equipment made in the United States.

He extended it on Friday to include equipment made by overseas subsidiaries of U.S. firms as well as equipment manufactured abroad under licence from U.S. companies.

President Reagan has long opposed the pipeline on grounds that it will make Western Europe dependent on Soviet energy supplies. He has said the West should not go out of its way to help what he has called a decaying Soviet economy.

In addition, he is still pursuing a hard anti-Soviet line despite his

recent initiatives to reach arms control agreements with the Kremlin.

Mr. Reagan has been calling for the end of martial law in Poland and a dialogue involving the suspended Solidarity free trade union movement, the Catholic Church and the government.

Since imposing the ban on the export of equipment for the Soviet pipeline "little has changed concerning the situation in Poland. There has been no movement that would enable us to undertake positive reciprocal measures," he said Friday.

U.S. officials said the decision would delay construction of the pipeline by up to three years and result in additional costs, which they could not estimate, for the Kremlin.

Portugal raises petrol price by 8%

LISBON (R) — Portugal Saturday raised the price of petrol by eight per cent as the impact of the escudo's recent devaluation on the cost of imports began to hit motorists.

The price of top-grade petrol, widely billed as the most expensive in Western Europe, went up 12.50 escudos (75 U.S. cents) as energy prices were raised

for the third time in less than a year.

Foreign motorists, however, will hardly notice any change. Because of the escudo's across the board devaluation earlier this week, petrol is no more expensive now in foreign currency terms than when it stood at 58 escudos a litre before the latest rise.

But the latest round of increases

decreed by the government, which also hit city gas supplies and diesel fuel, will lead to higher production costs that will make it even more difficult to meet this year's official inflation target of 17 per cent.

Finance Minister Jao Salgueiro told the Portuguese construction industry on Friday that steel and cement prices would have to go up in two months' time.

Major tin producers hold talks

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Ministers of the world's three major tin producers held informal talks Saturday night in their countries' future role in a proposed new international tin pact with consuming countries.

The ministers—from Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand—will meet again Sunday for further talks concentrating on Kuala

Lumpur's desire to pull out of the sixth International Tin Agreement (ITA), official sources said.

The closed-door meeting follows the adjournment until June 23 of a United Nations sponsored conference in Geneva earlier this month, when Malaysia, the world's largest tin producer, would not commit itself to future

participation in a new pact. Malaysia has already signed and ratified the pact, but has second thoughts about its worth following the refusal of the U.S. and the Soviet Union to support it.

The new ITA, like the current fifth one expiring on June 30, aims at stabilising prices through buffer stock operations.

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SPORTS

Jochen Mass grabs lead at Le Mans

LE MANS, France (R) — Jochen Mass of West Germany driving a Porsche 956 T grabbed the lead at the start of the 24-hour Le Mans endurance motor race Saturday.

Mass's teammates in the other official Porsche factory entries were second and third after six laps.

Jacky Ickx of Belgium was second in another Porsche 956 Turbo and American AJ Hobert in the third 956 T followed close behind.

Guy Edwards of Britain was fourth in a Lola-Ford T 610 and France's Michel Pignard in a Peugeot was fifth.

Mario Andretti of the United States, one of the favourites, was forced out before the race even started.

Race officials told him less than an hour before the start that his Mirage-Ford failed to meet technical rules. They said the oil pump violated regulations by being placed behind the radiator.

Andretti, with his son Michael as co-driver, had qualified for the ninth spot on the 55-car grid.

The top cars will cover an estimated 5,000 km. during the race and average speeds around 220kph.

England announces unchanged line-up to face Czechoslovakia

BELBAO (R) — England manager Ron Greenwood Saturday retained the team which defeated France 3-1 when he announced an unchanged line-up for Sunday's World Cup Group Four match against Czechoslovakia.

"The team picked itself," he said. "They did a good job in the first game and certainly deserved a second outing together."

Regular captain Kevin Keegan and midfielder Trevor Brooking were still injured but striker Trevor Francis and defender Phil Thompson, both slightly hurt against France, were named in Sunday's line-up.

Team: Peter Shilton, Mick Mills, Phil Thompson, Terry Butcher, Kenny Sansom, Steve Coppel, Ray Wilkins, Bryan Robson, Trevor Francis, Paul Mariner, Graham Rix.

Cameroun holds Poland to goalless draw

LA CORUNA, Spain (R) — Outsiders Cameroun confirmed their earlier promise by holding Poland to a goalless but entertaining draw in Group One of the World Cup finals Saturday.

The Group One programme has so far produced only two goals in six hours of soccer ranging from the dour to the hizarre.

Saturday's game fell squarely in the second category, with Poland creating a wealth of scoring opportunities before demonstrating some of the worst finishing seen in the tournament.

But Cameroun were never out-classed and occasionally looked the more likely team to break the deadlock in an encounter that was action-packed despite the absence of goals.

The outstanding figure in the match was Cameroun goalkeeper and team captain, Thomas N'kono, whose spectacular agility kept the luckless Polish forwards at bay.

Poland threw everything into attack in the first half and were unlucky not to go ahead through midfielder Zbigniew Boniek and strong running by Andrzej Iwan and Andrzej Palasz.

A Polish goal seemed only a question of time, but N'kono played a faultless first half and twice dived full length to keep his goal intact.

The Africans, trained by

Frenchman Jean Vincent, showed their mettle in the second half with fine approach work by substitute Jean Pierre Tokoto who laid on plenty of chances for Roger Milla and Gregoire Mbida.

In the closing minutes, as the play veered swiftly from one end to the other in the best Group One spectacle so far, Boniek made a last half-hearted shot at the Cameroun goal he had failed to

breach.

Tension ran high at times and Belgian referee Alexis Ponnet booked Andrzej Palasz of Poland for dissent and Ibrahim Aoudou of Cameroun for a foul on Boniek.

Milla was cautioned in the second half for throwing the ball in Wladyslaw Zmuda's face in protest against what he considered excessively close marking.

W. Germany has to fight for survival against Chile

GIJON, Spain (R) — Former champions West Germany, humbled by Algeria three days ago, fight for World Cup survival against Chile here Sunday.

The 2-1 defeat by Algeria, one of the biggest upsets in World Cup history, has hardened West Germany's resolve for their remaining Group Two games.

"I think that inside we underrated the Algerians. That will not be the case with Chile," European Footballer of the Year Karl-Heinz Rummenigge said.

Team captain Rummenigge, who scored his side's lone goal against Algeria, strained his right thigh in the game but hoped to be fit to face Chile.

Chile, like West Germany, opened their campaign with a defeat, beaten 1-0 by Austria in Oviedo two days ago.

The West Germans know that one more lapse will mean the end of their dream of winning the World Cup for the third time.

"Our only chance of getting through to the second round is to maintain poise and win our remaining two matches," team chief Jupp Derwall said in the hour of defeat.

Less was expected of Chile, but they too had cause for self-reproach in defeat after striker Carlos Caszely missed a penalty just five minutes after Austria scored.

Caszely has similarly nightmarish memories of West Germany. He was sent off for a foul on Bert Vogts in Chile's 1-0 first-round defeat by the Germans in the 1974 World Cup in West Berlin.

Two other men who played in that match can expect to face each other Sunday—Chile's captain Elias Figueroa and West German Paul Breitner who scored the only goal that day.

A Maradona festival

Argentina keeps alive hopes of retaining World Cup title

ALICANTE, Spain (R) — Argentine soccer fans brought a little bit of home to the streets of Alicante early Saturday as they celebrated Friday night's 4-1 World Cup win over Hungary.

Around 5,000 supporters circled the tree-lined avenues in their cars, reviving memories of similar scenes in Buenos Aires when Argentina won the trophy four years ago.

Fleets of horn-blasting, flag-waving fans kept local residents awake as they paid tribute to a performance which kept alive Argentina's hopes of retaining their title.

After Argentina's surprise defeat by Belgium in the opening game and depressing news of the Falklands crisis, the fans had been uncharacteristically subdued for the past week.

But at last they had something to shout about and few in Alicante begrudged them their moment of jubilation.

"That was the real Argentina. Now just wait and see what they will do," said a delighted fan from Buenos Aires. "They are still the champions," he added.

As the Argentine players basked in sunshine and praise Saturday, Spanish newspapers hailed their performance, with the main emphasis on midfield star Diego Maradona.

"A Maradona festival" was the way one Alicante paper described Friday night's game in which the curly-headed youngster scored two fine goals.

Maradona, rated the world's best player and recently bought by Spanish club Barcelona for \$7.7 million, erased all memories of his disappointing World Cup debut against Belgium on the opening day of the finals.

"The golden boy justified the label of Mara-dollar," said one headline.

Another newspaper detailed what it called the Maradona football production company: 12 shots, two goals, six near-misses and 12 gasps from the crowd. "Pure imagination, pure art," it concluded.

But Argentine manager Cesar Luis Menotti took a cooler view, saying: "Maradona is a great player but he needs the team just as the team needs him."

After battling to an emphatic 4-1 win and showing the flair and imagination that earned them the trophy in 1978, they received a rare tribute from Hungarian manager Kalman Meszoly.

"The way Argentina played in the first 45 minutes they could have beaten any team in the World Cup. The game was virtually over by halftime," he said.

Gone was the hesitancy of their opening-match defeat by Belgium. Gone too was the dark depression the players felt in the wake of Argentina's military defeat in the Falklands.

Instead, it was all verve and dash. Argentina should strike a special medal for manager Cesar Luis Menotti for the way he pulled his players round in the critical

hours before the match.

The men who stuttered in defeat against Belgium became swashbuckling heroes as they rattled round a Hungarian team who only three days earlier had a record 10 goals against El Salvador.

Brazil sweeps aside Scotland

The thrills of the Group Three game in Alicante were matched by another compelling performance by Brazil who swept aside Scotland with a 4-1 Group Six victory in Seville.

Scotland were simply not equipped to resist the Brazilians who clearly underlined their position as favourites for a fourth World Cup title.

As against the Soviet Union, the Samba bands were stilled for a moment when Brazil fell behind to an early goal by David Narey.

But the Brazilians quickly picked up the rhythm and struck back through Zico, Oscar, Eder and Falcao who scored at regular intervals to consign Scotland to almost certain elimination from the tournament.

Group Three of the tournament has so far produced a total of 17 goals from three games—11 of them coming from Hungary—but in Group One Italy, Poland, Peru and Cameroun have so far managed only two goals between them.

Italian manager Enzo Bearzot said he was unhappy with his side's performance in Saturday's 1-1 draw with Peru, though he had been generally impressed by the quality of the minor teams in the tournament.

"What's happening is not that the European teams are playing worse, it's that the others have raised the quality of play, which is bringing about a better balance," he said.

Austrian manager Georg Schmidt also believed differences in the European and South American styles were disappearing.

Lyphmas wins Churchill Stakes

ASCOT, England (R) — Lyphmas, owned by Mr. Charles St. George, won the Churchill Stakes (three-year-olds) run over one mile and four furlongs here Saturday.

Sbeik Mohammed's Rajhaan finished second, with Baroness Oppenheim's Alvor third of five runners. Lester Piggott rode Lyphmas, John Reid was on Rajhaan and Walter Swinburn rode Alvor.

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AMMAN

Amigo Nabeel
Farabi Street
AMMAN

Paradise Restaurant
Shmeisani Street
AMMAN

The Grand Orient
P.O. Box 503
AMMAN

Babalu Restaurant
P.O. Box 2695
AMMAN

Italian Restaurant
P.O. Box 2871
AMMAN

Blue Marine Restaurant
P.O. Box 2871
AMMAN

Lebanese House Rest
P.O. Box 3167
AMMAN

Fardous Restaurant
P.O. Box 97
Marj-el-Hamam
AMMAN

Ali Baba Restaurant
P.O. Box 15
AQABA

TRAVEL

International Traders
P.O. Box 408
AMMAN

Pan Arabian Travel
P.O. Box 3265
AMMAN

Jordan Noorco
P.O. Box 9975
AMMAN

Arab Wings
P.O. Box 3038
AMMAN

CAR HIRE

UDRIVE RENT-A-CAR
Aslam Building
P.O. Box 926059
Shmeisani
AMMAN

Europcar
P.O. Box 2020
AMMAN

Shakhshir Rent-A-Car
Shmeisani Street
AMMAN

Rum Rent-A-Car
P.O. Box 39
AQABA

National Rent-A-Car
P.O. Box 2020
AMMAN

Avis Rent-A-Car
P.O. Box 305
AMMAN

Allabadi Rent-A-Car
P.O. Box 1758
AMMAN

Firas Rent-A-Car
P.O. Box 926663
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WORLD

Angola claims presence of Cubans
no obstacle for Namibian talks

LISBON (R) — Angola's official news agency ANGOP said Saturday there could be no link between negotiations for the independence of Namibia (South West Africa) and the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

Stressing that the two issues were completely separate, ANGOP said South Africa always raised the problem of the Cubans when it wanted to "delay the liberation of the territory."

South African Prime Minister P.W. Botha said on Thursday that implementation of Western proposals for Namibia's independence from his country was conditional on the Cubans withdrawing from Angola.

ANGOP said withdrawal of the Cuban troops was a bilateral issue between the government of Angola and that of Cuba, adding that the presence of the Cubans

was "provoked by the external aggression of the South African racist and fascist troops."

An estimated 18,000 Cuban soldiers have remained in Angola since they helped its Marxist regime repel a South African invasion and defeat Western-backed opponents immediately after its independence from Portugal in 1975.

The ANGOP report quoted a joint declaration issued by Angola

and Cuba in Luanda last February saying that Havana's "soldiers would be withdrawn 'by decision' of the Angolan government once all danger of aggression or armed invasion had ceased."

"Namibia is one thing, Angola is another. Mixing the two issues as Pretoria is now trying to do is no more than a manoeuvre using childish arguments to delay once again the independence of Namibia," ANGOP said.

Arab-Americans ask U.S.
to put pressure on Israel

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The American-Arab anti-discrimination committee June 18 called on the U.S. government to use its influence with the Israeli government to lift the siege of Beirut, to account for prisoners taken in Lebanon and to open South Lebanon to international observation teams and relief workers.

James Zogby, director of the committee, talked to reporters at the State Department immediately following a meeting with Eliot Abrams, assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs.

Mr. Zogby said that in the meeting with Mr. Abrams that "We called for an immediate lifting of the siege surrounding the western part of Beirut."

"Secondly we came to ask our government that the prisoners of

war who have been captured by the Israelis be identified, their location be given and that international observation teams... be allowed to supervise their treatment," Mr. Zogby said.

The Rev. Donald Wagner, national director of Palestine human rights, also participated in the meeting with Mr. Abrams.

Asked about the reaction from the State Department, Rev. Wagner described it as "very mixed."

"We had information that they did not have," Mr. Wagner said. "We have sources that they do not have," Rev. Wagner said he had been in Beirut during the first few days of the fighting with a group of clergy and Christian relief organisations. And he is in touch with people still in Lebanon or who have just returned to the United States from Lebanon.

U.S. officials defend legality
of trap laid for ex-CIA man

WASHINGTON (R) — Former CIA agent Edwin Wilson refused to plead in court Friday to charges of providing explosives and training death squads in Libya.

The judge ordered a plea of not guilty to be entered after rejecting an appeal by Mr. Wilson's lawyer for a one-week adjournment.

Mr. Wilson, 53, held in custody after bail was set at \$20 million, was arrested at New York's Kennedy Airport on Tuesday. Justice Department sources said U.S. police lured him from Libya to the Dominican Republic and then to New York in an elaborate operation.

Mr. Wilson, who worked for the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) for 20 years, did not speak during Friday's seven-minute hearing.

Defence Lawyer John Keats said he was requesting a delay to check some information about Mr. Wilson's detention in Santo Domingo and arrest in New York before he pleaded.

But Judge John Pratt rejected that request and later adjourned the case until July 14.

The decision to prosecute Mr. Wilson and another former CIA employee, Francis Terpil, was taken in Washington in April 1980.

The two were alleged to have used their CIA connections to run an international business in illegal arms shipments and to help train guerrillas and assassination squads.

Mr. Wilson has been living in Libya for the past year and was tricked into leaving the country for what he thought was a safe haven in the Dominican Republic. U.S. Police tipped off Dominican authorities that Mr. Wilson would be travelling on a false Irish passport and airport officials in Santo Domingo detained him there.

He was put on a flight to New York and arrested by U.S. police as he stepped from the plane.

Mr. Terpil was last reported living in Beirut.

Guatemalans demonstrate
against continuing abuses
by pro-government groups

GUATEMALA CITY (R) — About 150 people demonstrated outside the national palace Friday to demand a government investigation into how and why thousands of Guatemalans had disappeared in recent years.

The protesters, mainly women and children, blamed most of the alleged kidnappings on the army, police and security forces.

The demonstrators circulated copies of a petition to military President Efraim Rios Montt which said that even during his short term in office illegal arrests and kidnaps had occurred.

Gen. Rios Montt took power as head of a three-man junta after a bloodless coup in March. Last week the military leadership dissolved the junta and named Rios Montt president.

Most of the thousands who disappeared, the petition said, were seized "by elements of the security forces, the army and police... who took them to military camps or secret prisons."

Human rights groups have blamed the army and militia groups for the majority of an estimated 3,500 deaths last year in political violence between leftist guerrillas and government troops.

Jury to discuss Hinckley

WASHINGTON — A jury resumes deliberations Saturday on whether John Hinckley is guilty of trying to kill President Reagan or is innocent by reason of insanity.

The seven women and five men began discussions Friday after hearing the judge's instructions and closing arguments from lawyers for both sides.

Mr. Hinckley, 27, has pleaded not guilty by reason of insanity to charges arising out of the March

30, 1981 shooting in which Mr. Reagan was seriously wounded along with three others.

The jury heard vastly different descriptions of Mr. Hinckley during the eight-week trial. Defence lawyers said he tried to kill the president out of a bizarre and pathetic hope that such an act would win him the love of teenage actress Jodie Foster.

But for the prosecution, psychiatrists testified that Mr. Hinckley knew what he was doing and was not legally insane.

Prince Andrew describes his Falklands role

LONDON (R) — Britain's Prince Andrew, a helicopter pilot with the South Atlantic task force, risked his life as a decoy target to lure Argentine Exocet missiles away from British ships, newspapers reported Saturday.

The 22-year-old prince, second son of Queen Elizabeth, said in an interview with the Sun newspaper: "The helicopter is supposed to hover near the rear of the carrier presenting a large radar target to attract the missile."

"The idea behind it is that the Exocet comes in low over waves and is not supposed to go above a height of 27 feet (eight metres)."

"So when the missile is coming towards you, you gain height

quickly above 27 feet, and it flies harmlessly underneath -- in theory."

"But on the day (the destroyer) Sheffield was hit, one Exocet was seen to fly over the mast of ship -- and that is well over 27 feet."

The prince, second in line to the British throne after his elder brother Prince Charles, said his biggest worry was being accidentally hit by a British Sea Wolf missile.

The prince, a navy sub-lieutenant who has flown over 150 hours during the Falklands campaign, had to hover behind the carrier Invincible when Argentine aircraft attacked.

He said he was airborne when

British Labour
Party moves
against radicals

LONDON (R) — An internal probe into a controversial left-wing group within Britain's opposition Labour Party has recommended giving it three months to obey party rules or face expulsion.

The six-month investigation of the Militant Tendency, a Marxist faction centred on a newspaper called Militant, accused it of breaking the rules by having its own separate aims and policies.

Labour moderates have blamed Militant for causing internal dissension and undermining electoral support.

The report by party General Secretary Ron Hayward and national agent David Hughes said Militant was a well-organised, centrally controlled caucus whose activities were in conflict with the party constitution.

But the two officers said they were against expulsions and witch hunts.

They recommended that the party's national executive should set up a register of approved non-affiliated groups and that those in breach of the rules should be given three months to conform.

They said Militant as presently constituted would not be eligible for inclusion on the register.

U.S. novelist

John Cheever
dies at 70

OSSINING, New York (R) — Novelist and short story writer John Cheever, hailed as one of America's finest prose stylists, has died aged 70 after an extended illness, a relative said Saturday.

He was best known for narratives detailing the emotional and spiritual inadequacies of modern middle class American life. He died Friday at his suburban New York home.

His work, including the novels The Wapshot Chronicle, Bullet Park and more than 100 short stories, mixed humour, fear, spiritual emptiness and drama in ordinary suburban settings.

He was compared to Anton Chekhov, the 19th-century Russian writer renowned for his affectionate and realistic rendering of human foibles.

He won the Pulitzer Prize, National Book Award and other literary prizes.

Life in Lebanon
Refugees from Damour,
a baby named 'Raid'

By Dina Matar

BEIRUT (R) — Five women who have never been to school squat on straw mats in a classroom at Beirut University college in the western part of Lebanon's capital. In one corner of the room, another woman cradles a six-day-old baby girl. "Her name is Ghara," she said.

Ghara means "raid". Most of the 350 refugees at the university, who fled Israel's invasion of Lebanon 14 days ago, come from Damour, a Palestinian stronghold just 12 kilometres south of Beirut.

"We will never forget what happened," Ghara's mother said. Damour was bombed and shelled for days before Israeli forces finally overran the small coastal town.

Another refugee, 16-year-old Elham Hamade, said: "We ran away with only our clothes on. Only the women and children came."

The men, most of them commanders of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), stayed behind. "We do not know

what happened to them," Elham said.

The university is closed but students are still around, trying to organise the refugees.

Girl students chat with worried mothers and take children for walks while male students take turns at bringing in food supplies, clothes and medicine.

These are provided by the Lebanese Red Cross and various international organisations.

But supplies are still short. One supervisor said, "We need more. We will probably run out of supplies in one week."

The Lebanese government has asked the United Nations to supply food rations for six months for 600,000 homeless.

But International Red Cross officials said this week that the number of homeless was only about half that as many people had returned home.

Just beyond the university gate, a big cross painted in bright red glitters in the middle sun.

One of four unarmed young men guarding the entrance explained: "We painted it to ward off air attacks."

Outsiders too, nabbed as
Israelis hunt for
PLO men in Lebanon

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — Flicking a two-thonged leather whip, an Israeli soldier moved through the lines of suspected guerrillas squatting on a lawn outside the Safa Citrus Corporation.

Nearly a row of eight men stood with their hands in the air as a green-beretted Israeli border guard, an Uzi sub-machinegun slung over his shoulder, inspected them.

"This is where they bring our men. It is the Israeli interrogation centre," said a sobbing woman in a small crowd on the pavement opposite.

The border guards, a force renowned for their brutality, barked out orders in Arabic and refused to let journalists linger at the gates of the corporation, a depot on the southern outskirts of war-ravaged Sidon.

Through the bars, about 100 prisoners could be seen on the lawn while a queue waited to enter the depot, apparently for questioning. Those able to satisfy the Israelis that they were not Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) commandos were put onto a bus and driven to an open space in the town for release.

As the men left the bus, soldiers stamped a Star of David on their identity cards to show they had been cleared. Those who had no card were stamped on their wrist.

"It reminds me of the way the Nazis used to tattoo Jews in the concentration camps," said an Israeli photographer.

The open space was only 50 metres from a mass grave where 45 bodies had been buried in a lime pit. A week after the fall of Sidon, the search for bodies is not

over.

There is still no accurate figure for the number killed in the air and artillery bombardment that reduced large areas of Sidon to charred ruin. Estimates from the local civil defence department and Israeli vary between 125 and 400.

Israeli officials claim the army has been unfairly depicted abroad as ruthless and bloodthirsty and deny there was any element of overkill in the way the invasion was carried out.

Israel has acknowledged that its system of screening PLO suspects, which is heavily dependent on informers, is only about 80 per cent effective.

Local people who asked out to be identified told Reuters that the army had failed to identify some known PLO figures in Sidon, which was the organisation's headquarters in South Lebanon.

"There is unhappiness that the informers are using this chance to settle old scores and some innocent people are being detained," one well-known Sidon resident said.

Outside the Safa Citrus Corporation, the waiting women said they had been pleading with the Israelis to name those being detained. Some said they were not sure whether missing relatives were being kept prisoner or not.

Teresa Ferez, a Berliner, said she had returned from holiday to be told that her Palestinian husband Ibrahim was inside the centre.

"He is not a commando. He is... but before she could complete the sentence border guards hustled her away.

MIDDLE
EAST
NEWS
BRIEFSUNRWA provides
emergency aid to
victims in Lebanon

AMMAN (J.T.) — More than 15,000 displaced Palestine Refugees in the Bekaa Valley and Beirut areas of Lebanon have been provided with emergency assistance this week by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). In the Bekaa Valley area, about 1,000 families displaced from South Lebanon have been given food, blankets and clothing brought in from UNRWA supplies in Damascus.

The Agency is also purchasing cooking kits for these refugees. UNRWA's Damascus office is also supplying emergency relief to 640 displaced refugees in Tripoli and 200 in Damascus. In Beirut, the agency has issued relief supplies to 10,000 persons who are living in abandoned or half-completed buildings, schools and other shelters.

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Bonn aids ICRC
in Lebanon

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Iranian in Paris
hurt by own bomb

PARIS (R) — An Iranian was seriously injured when a bomb he was carrying exploded accidentally in a Paris street Saturday, police said. A passer-by was also hurt in the blast in Montmartre which is a popular tourist area. In April a woman was killed and 60 people were injured when a car bomb exploded outside the offices of a pro-Iraqi magazine in Paris.

Pakistan calls for
joint action by OIC
against Israel

ISLAMABAD (R) — The advisory council to Pakistan's military government called Saturday for joint action by the 43-nation Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC) against the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The 288-member council, named by President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq this year as an interim parliament, adopted a resolution also calling on the United Nations to impose sanctions against Israel and ensure implementation of security council resolutions requiring Israeli withdrawal.

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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North-South vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ K Q 10
♥ 6 4 2
♦ A 9 2
♣ 5 3 2